Daily Report

Latin America

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Cuba

Castro on Pinochet Defeat, Divided Opposition

FL0710015888 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2301 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Interview with President Fidel Castro by reporter Oscar Suarez at Havana's William Soler Hospital on 6 October, for the "Exclusivo" program—recorded]

[Suarez] Some Cuban journalists feel, as you said yesterday in the ceremony [expressing solidarity with Chile], that Pinochet has fallen into his own trap but he now is going to try to give the appearance of democracy for the next elections, if they are held. What do you think about this?

[Castro] Yesterday, I said that one of the things he may do is present himself again as a candidate against a divided opposition.

The worst damage done to this process during the past 15 years has been the division of the opposition forces. That has been the worst thing and it can continue to influence events. Pinochet may even be counting on this division.

However, nothing can be said until we see the effects that defeat will produce on the situation in the country. (?Historically), a defeat for a regime such as Pinochet's (?results) in repression and force. There could be consequences in the short or long term. That is why it is so difficult to predict now what will happen.

Events have to be observed. One must see how much loyalty remains for Pinochet. He got about 40 percent of the votes. We have to see how much manipulation occurred, how much fraud took place. It's very likely that fraud did occur, technical fraud. It's possible that many people voted more than once in favor of Pinochet.

We still need some more news. More information is needed. Only in 72 hours or 1 week can we know more or less what direction the events will take.

[Suarez] But what is true is that the unity of the Chilean people is necessary. That is what you suggested....

[Castro, interrupting] It was implicit in what I explained yesterday because nothing legally prevents Pinochet, in accordance with the laws he himself imposed, to declare himself a candidate. He may think that he can win a general election in view of a divided opposition. We have to see if that is what will happen, if they are that easy to manipulate, if he can continue to dominate the situation or not. We have to see if he can maintain the cohesion of his own forces after such a defeat. That's one of the things we have to see. We have to see what psychological effects the defeat has had on the regime. That won't be obvious. It can't be seen yet....

[Suarez, interrupting] And the psychological effects....

[Castro, interrupting] It will take 72 hours or 1 week, maybe even 2 weeks, to see.

[Suarez,] What do you think the psychological effects will be on the opposition?

[Castro] That's also difficult to say because they are divided. They should have had a greater influence, tendency toward unity. They should have that influence. I think that it is so clear, so clear [repeats himself] that they have to unite.

They made a mistake by not uniting before the plebiscite and that is the result of certain positions, such as trying to exclude the Communist Party, which has struggled and has displayed many merits throughout this period of time, throughout the history of Chile. One cannot try to exclude important forces. It seems to us that all opposition forces have to unite. That is what we think, but the Chileans are the ones who have to decide this. They are the ones who have to decide this.

We'll have to see what the effects will be, but above all, what the psychological effects will be on the system, on the regime. We'll have to wait and see. It can affect a despotic regime, such as this. A defeat can make it very difficult for him to govern the country. It can be very difficult to govern the country. We have to wait and see what happens.

Several factors will determine how the opposition acts, what direction they will take. If a certain type of dialogue is established between the Armed Forces and the opposition, many things can happen. It is difficult to predict.

Changes in Chile Predicted

FL0610202288 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Station commentary]

[Text] Come what may, from now on history will be different in Chile, said Comrade Fidel yesterday. It would be difficult to find a phrase that could express so well the situation that now prevails in Chile. Pinochet, as the commander in chief said, fell into his own trap. Actually, there was no doubt as to the true result of the plebiscite. We even believe that the vote for the "no" was much greater than the 54 percent cited by the regime. In his speech, Fidel asked himself: Who could think that a people such as the Chileans could forget the crimes that were committed during these 15 years, the constant repression, the hundreds of people that disappeared and were tortured daily. The question was: What would be the regime's immediate response?

Evidently, there was a farce in progress to legitimize Pinochet's permanent hold on power. That is why there were fears of a huge fraud. As it turned out, the situation generated such a political atmosphere that fraud was virtually impossible. At that point, Pinochet was forced

to accept defeat and tried to save his self-respect by giving himself a doubtful 44 percent of the votes. What is going to happen now? It is hard to predict. However, the regime will probably try to perpetuate itself by resorting to one type of trickery or another.

The Constitution was concocted by the military, and in the course of the year there can be many manipulations. Being aware of the new political spectrum, the opposition apparently will try to negotiate for a faster transition toward democracy. However, on the part of the military, nothing is clear at all, but come what may, we repeat with Fidel: From now on history will be different in Chile.

Castro Visits Educational, Medical Facilities

Talks With Hospital Workers

FL0610154088 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Exchange between Fidel Castro and several unidentified speakers during visit to the Salvador Allende Hospital in Havana on 5 October—recorded]

[Text] [First speaker] These are the operating rooms.

[Castro] How did the ceiling end up?

[First speaker] Very good. They are five projects, five hospitals, Commander....

[Second speaker, interrupting] [Words indistinct] all the projects at the same time. We are not concentrated here. It is a contingent that takes care of health construction projects in the entire municipality, including the other four hospitals.

[Castro] And that will also be finished for [words indistinct]?

[First speaker] Yes, yes, it will be finished.

[Castro] What has to be put there?

[Second speaker] That's a space, an entire space—it's not too difficult—that's where the compressors and the generators go.

[Castro] When will it be ready?

[Second speaker] December 14; without any problem.

[Castro] How many comrades does this contingent have?

[First speaker] Women?

[Castro] Yes.

[Third speaker] There are 46.

[First speaker] Working here, on this site.

[Castro] On this site.

[First speaker] On this site.

[Castro] And in total?

[First speaker] Seventy-something.

[Second speaker] Seventy-eight. Right? Yes.

[Castro] Are they new?

[First speaker] Most of them. I believe they're new.

[Second speaker] They come from different centers in the municipality. From the clothing factory and the ...

[First speaker, interrupting] But not from construction!

[Second speaker] Not from construction, but they are tremendous construction workers.

[First speaker] This has been a teaching site. They send us the comrades and then... [changes thought] They come here without knowing anything and then a week or so later they're putting up tile...

[Second speaker, interrupting] [Words indistinct] for the social works of the municipality.

[Castro] You're from Santiago. Where did you come from?

[Third speaker] Guantanamo.

[Castro] I knew it. [laughter] [Words indistinct] and they get here and say: Hey, he got in the building, no? Everyone moved here.

[Fourth speaker] [passage indistinct]

[Castro] Everyone moved here. We don't fit in this city; not only those who are born here, but also the ones that come here. [laughter]

[Fourth speaker] We have been in that building since 1972.

[Castro] 1972?

[Fourth speaker] Since 1972. It fell down. I wish you could see it. It's being held up by [words indistinct].

[Castro] We're doing everything possible to build more factories, materials, and housing. We have given emphasis, again, to the minibrigades. I have seen it. There's nothing sadder than seeing one of those dilapidated old buildings propped up. You feel ashamed to see it. How is it solved? By building housing?

[Fourth speaker] By building housing.

[Castro] Of course. We plan to build about 10,000—and that's not enough, but before they were only building some 3,000 houses.

Inaugurates School, Polyclinic

FL0710024088 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Text] At the conclusion of this newscast, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro inaugurated the "Victoria de Cuito Cuanavale" basic secondary special education school in Boyeros municipality, Havana City Province.

Fidel referred to the importance of the three construction projects inaugurated today, especially the rehabilitation center for cardiovascular surgery of the William Soler Hospital and the Calabazar polyclinic.

[Begin Castro recording] Today we have inaugurated that 30-bed building, that rehabilitation center that is certainly constructed with great quality and beauty. We can say that one of the outstanding features of that construction is its quality. Eleven children are there today upon its inauguration. This is not an inauguration of a building that will take 7 months to 1 year to begin operating. In general, the projects we've inaugurated under the Havana development program are projects that are functioning. From there, we go on to other construction projects. It's all a symbol. It's a symbol of the medical services in the capital and the polyclinics.

The experts say it should be called "polyclinica." We are accustomed to calling it "polyclinico" and that is what we will continue to call it. We will take that grammatical or literary license, or whatever it is, and call it the "Polyclinico de Calabazar."

It was truly very pleasant to have the opportunity to inaugurate this institution because it is another pillar on which our public health is based. [end recording]

Further on Castro Remarks at Bus Factory

FL0410195088 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1241 GMT 4 Oct 88

[Speech by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, at the Evelio Prieto bus factory in Guanajay on 3 October—recorded]

[Text] In these years we have worked on the design of the engine and we have managed to design an engine of good quality—the Taino engine. I had the satisfaction recently, during my visit to the railroad car factory in Cardenas, of hearing from one of the principal technicians in the factory. When I asked him about the quality of the Taino engine, he told me the Taino engine had turned out better than all the other engines of capitalist design that we had been using in the country.

I don't want to spread any propaganda in favor of or against one engine or another, but I do know that the Taino engine was tested, for hours on end, against some of the best engines in the world. The Taino engine turned out to be as good as, or better than, those engines it was compared with. So now the country has one. Of course, it was not only because of the endeavor of our technicians, but also because of the endeavors of foreign aides who worked in our country, that we were able to design a good engine. We are already producing dozens of those engines, and next year we will be able to produce more than 500.

I believe the difficulties that we've had with transportation should encourage a national effort to advance the development of this automotive industry. It is very sad and very painful to have to depend on others to solve such important problems as transportation! It is impossible to count on convertible currency to do what used to be done in other times when there was abundant credit for the countries of the Third World, when it was easy to get borrowed money to buy (Ino) buses, (Berlieri) buses—buses from any capitalist country, buses that used to cost a lot less and now cost a mountain of dollars! Just like a bulldozer—15 years ago one cost $25,000; today, it costs $100,000, $110,000, $120,000.

All of these realities push us, force us, or counsel us to push this automotive industry to the maximum. You buy one of those interprovincial buses for tourism or for passenger transportation, like the ones you have built here. They cost from $120,000 to $130,000 or $140,000; who knows how much! However, by buying the components, that bus can cost, in convertible foreign exchange, about $50,000. It costs a lot less than half, possibly less than 40 percent, if we get the components and build the buses here. When we make the gearshift box, and as we make more components here, the day may come when expenditures on materials will reach $20,000, or $25,000 maximum; we may be able to buy one of those buses that are valued at $130,000 [sentence as heard].

It is very important to note that your efforts should continue. They will continue this year, next year, and who knows how many more years. The plan for next year, the plan, or the aspiration, at least, or the need—well, no, not the need because the need will always be more—the aspiration for next year is for this plant to produce about 900 buses. There will be 450 rigid-chassis buses with Hungarian chassis and engines, plus 300 (Laskas), some of the components for which we already have here and receive.... [corrects himself] We hope to receive enough from the USSR to produce 300 more (Laskas). That means there are 750 now.

The factory says that if it can count on the components it could make 100 interprovincial buses [chuckles] and we have good need of those 100 interprovincial buses, comrades—good need. The ones we have are of capitalist origin. Almost all of them have very serious mechanical problems and it's difficult to find spare parts for them.

Let's see if we can make those 100 with Taino engines, that is to say, with Cuban engines—all 100. That would now give me a figure of 850. [addresses person next to him] Are you sure there are 450 rigid-chassis buses? [indistinct answer, laughter from workers] Okay. And how many of the integrated ones would we need [corrects himself] I mean, the articulated ones? And with 80 articulated ones, I get--and you young comrades with a good level of schooling do, too—930 buses for next year.

They want to build 37 for use in tourism. That we'll see. We'll discuss the plans for what should be done here next year. [addresses person next to him] Do we have the (Lask) trucks to do that? Yes? We have them. Well, this gives us a good figure: almost 1,000 buses. [addresses person next to him] What's the greatest number of buses we've made here? [person answers "911 in 1985"] In the year 1985 that's what they made. [addresses same person] What type? Rigid-chassis ones. That is to say that the amount is much more.... [changes thought] How many interprovincial buses? Sixty-five. The amount isn't much greater but the design is very different.

Besides, nobody has said that this is our final goal. Nobody knows what can happen along the way, and we ask you for more. However, it is a big and demanding plan. Before arriving here I toured the main workshop. There I talked with some of the directors of the industry—you were already congregated here for the speech. Later, I saw the prototypes for the buses, and to see the presentation and quality of the buses is reason for satisfaction. We can say that we have there a real factory with an excellent collective of workers.

I don't know what the prospective plans are for this plant's future. Maybe we'll have to make it bigger. If it's necessary to make it bigger, be assured that the factory will receive all the necessary support to enlarge it. And it will have to be enlarged! Because, as we produce more buses, have more engines, have more resources, we will possibly need more capacity. I believe that this factory has been called upon to play a decisive role in solving the problems of transportation between now and the year 2000.

Another means of public transport which should be built up is the railroad—and there are plans, there are projects. The people in the Cardenas plant were telling me that they could produce, if they had the materials, up to 50 passenger cars next year. We're going to try to get them the materials. The solution to the passenger transport problem will have to come from the railroad and the buses! Of course, the railroad has access to fewer places; the buses go everywhere. Give the products of this factory a great importance. I know that you have worked hard, very hard—10, 12, 14 hours. This is something that reminded us of the Blas Roca contingent. I don't know what organizational measures have been established in this factory, whether the multi-assignment principles and various experiences that have been introduced in other factories, with great success, have been introduced here. I don't want to talk about that now, but I think that you should envision and entertain the idea of becoming a model industry in every sense, a model industry in organization, not only in work spirit but also in organization, efficiency, in modern techniques of organizing and managing production. I believe that, aside from the quality of this collective, we should propose making this industry a model industry because, in a certain way, I have seen you working with the Blas Roca contingent work spirit. We are going to carefully continue developing this factory and its work. We are also going to analyze the question of attention to man, to what is needed to increase attention to the men of this factory's collective. I don't want to talk too much; we all have things to do, you and we. There are many articulated buses left to build and we must work with much care. That is why, comrades, I express to you our deepest recognition, our thanks, and our congratulations for the results which you have obtained. We trust that this factory will continue to shine and that it will shine even more among the best factories in the country. Fatherland or death, we will win!

Mexico's De la Madrid To Pay Official Visit

FL0610180588 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] To honor the invitation given by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, the Honorable Mr Miguel de la Madrid, president of the United Mexican States, will pay an official and friendship visit to Cuba within the next few days.

Hart Opens Meeting of Bloc Culture Ministers

FL0410220988 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1921 GMT 4 Oct 88

[By Juan Emilio Frigols]

[Text] PCC Politburo member Armando Hart today said that the meeting of culture ministers of socialist countries should mark a milestone in the development of cultural relations among our peoples.

Hart, who is also culture minister and head of the Cuban delegation, welcomed the delegates from 15 countries. He noted that the Havana meeting is being held during a time when international conditions are creating changes for socialism. These changes influence all sectors of life, including culture, he added, and this is the most noble and beautiful expression of man's social life. The Cuban party leader also said that there is no single economic and social problem, much less ethical or moral, that is not related to culture.

In his speech inaugurating the 14th conference of culture ministers from socialist countries, Hart said that the most important aspect of the Havana event may be the presence of an extensive group of brother countries from the Third World.

The culture minister later said that the problems in the technical-material base of culture and art should be confronted with political criteria as a more effective means of dealing with the cultural problems of our time. He later said that the artistic and cultural potential accumulated in Asia, Africa, and Latin America—which do not have the technical resources for their development and promotion—is a pressing challenge for contemporary socialism. He added that the art problems of our time are not simply a matter of aesthetics. Education and an indispensable technological basis are required to solve these problems, he said.

Hart proposed holding an international dialogue between scientists, political and social personalities, and culture and art figures. This can be done under the auspices of the year of world cultural development, which is promoted by UNESCO, said Hart. He also proposed that the event be held in a socialist country and that institutions be represented. This meeting would serve to study the essential projection of culture in socialism from now to the year 2000, said Armando Hart.

The opening session of the meeting in Havana's Palace of Conventions was presided over by Dr Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Council of Ministers and member of the PCC Politburo, as well as other leaders.

Soviet on Glasnost Results

FL0510143588 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Oct 88

[Report by Estrella Fresnillo from the Palace of Conventions in Havana]

[Text] To open the road of culture in close alliance with all socialist countries, to open the road of culture as the most beautiful expression of man. This was the call made by Cuban Culture Minister Armando Hart Davalos during the opening ceremony of the 14th meeting of culture ministers of socialist countries which began at the Palace of Conventions today. A large group of ministers in addition to invited delegations attended this Havana meeting.

[Begin Hart recording] The essential problem is that a spiritual and moral strength of enormous value for the revolutionary causes of the contemporary world have focused especially on a group of socialist countries with a certain level of economic development and on a group of underdeveloped countries. The problem also lies in the fact that we have not found—or at least have not done it as extensively as needed—the practical way of mobilizing all the cultural and moral force available to us. [end recording]

Discussions in this meeting will focus on the international influence of the cultural work of socialist countries and the assessment of the status of the technical-material foundation of culture, cooperation, and the cultural potential of our countries.

[Begin recording] [Fresnillo] Can you already talk about some achievements—of course in the field of culture—within the glasnost policy or perestroyka?

[Soviet Culture Minister Vasiliy Zakharov, in Russian with simultaneous Spanish translation] Not only can we speak of them but we have real achievements, we already have true results. I believe that in no other area is there development in general at this time within the restructuring policy as in the increase of the level of self-awareness; that is, an increase in the individual's involvement. This is closely linked to culture. This sort of explosion of activity within the individual is the individual's attempt to exert his personal influence in all areas of life. I believe this is the main result of the first road toward restructuring. [end recording]

Soviet Fishery Minister Kotlyar Arrives

FL0610183888 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Nikolay Isaakovich Kotlyar, minister of fish industry of the Soviet Union, arrived in our country this morning in response to an official invitation extended by his Cuban counterpart, Jorge A. Fernandez Cuervo, minister of the fishery industry of Cuba, and a large group of officials from the ministry and the Soviet Embassy welcomed him at the airport. During his stay, the Soviet minister will visit centers of such an important industry. Regarding cooperation in the field he said:

[Begin Kotlyar recording in Russian with simultaneous translation into Spanish] This cooperation, which is already historic, has always been good. We have worked on research problems. We fish in common areas. We have worked on the training of cadres, etc. Cooperation has always been good and, at this time, we are planning to discuss various aspects at the ministerial level. [end recording]

Quayle's 'Inexperience' in Debate Viewed

FL0610165088 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1415 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] The inexperience of Dan Quayle, the Republican candidate for vice president of the United States, was decisive in last night's televised debate. Lloyd Bentsen was his Democratic rival. According to polls, Bentsen finished ahead by a wide margin; six experts in this type of encounter gave Bentsen a unanimous victory. Likewise, a poll done by NEWSWEEK declared the Democratic candidate the winner, giving him 51 percent of the vote and his adversary 27 percent. Both candidates attacked each other's legislative record, especially in the area of defense, ecology, social security, and electoral

ethics. However, most of their time was spent assaulting their respective campaign leaders: George Bush and Michael Dukakis. This debate will be followed by the Dukakis-Bush encounter next week.

Conference on Disarmament, Development Ends

FL0610181588 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1236 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] The Latin American and Caribbean conference on disarmament and development for peace has ended after 3 days of productive sessions. The conferees approved the final declaration, which calls for the elimination of the foreign debt, the establishment of a new international economic order, and the ending of dependency.

The document stresses the indissoluble link between the disarmament issue and the ending of poverty and hunger in Third World countries. The participants supported the role of the Contadora and Support Groups for the negotiated solution of the Central American situation. The concern over foreign military bases and the increase in drug trafficking was also noted. In addition, the nearly 40 delegates approved topic No 1 regarding the relationship between comprehensive global security and development and peace, as well as the U.S. interventionist policy in the countries of the region.

Those attending the meeting expressed their support for the struggle of the peoples of Palestine, Panama, Nicaragua, Chile, and Haiti and stressed their concern over the apartheid policy. The participants of the Latin American and Caribbean Conference on Disarmament and Development for Peace expressed their solidarity with the African liberation movements and Front-Line States and welcomed the quadripartite talks to resolve the southwest African conflict.

A specially emotional moment took place when Commander Ernesto Che Guevara was honored, a few days before the 21st anniversary of his fall in combat. Jose Ramirez Cruz, alternate member of the PCC Politburo, and Jesus Montane, member of the PCC Central Committee, were present at the closing ceremony.

During his closing remarks, WPC President Romesh Chandra highlighted the successes of the meeting and everyone's willingness to work harder and use the experiences of the national committees to strengthen the organization, which will mark its 40th anniversary next year.

Reeducators 'Confident' of Getting Results

FL0510161388 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1221 GMT 4 Oct 88

[Text] The reeducation of minors is one of the precepts of the revolution aimed at fomenting their love for work, life, and peers. The center for the reeducation of minors in Pinar del Rio is a permanent effort in this pursuit.

[Begin recording] [First speaker] We see within the network that is formed by this national system of attention to minors, a close link to special education, municipal prevention commissions, and the social attention of the People's Government, and also the Ministry of Education, which is the founder of the system and the main link. As I was telling you, all of the activities here are planned. We have said that there are work sessions and study sessions. Morning sessions could be in the classrooms and afternoon sessions in the workshops, or vice versa. That is to say, there will be a group of activities, aside from activities that are organized in the center, in workshops that are outside the center. We will soon have 10 interns in the glass factory so that they may acquire the necessary knowledge to, at a certain point, find themselves in a productive activity. This link has already been established with the soft drink factory, as well as some mechanic shops.

[Second speaker] [passage indistinct]

[First speaker] We presently do not have any serious cases. In the month of July we had a situation, a situation that was taken care of; the necessary measures were taken and we presently do not have any serious problem child cases in the center. This has been taken care of by the collective efforts of the reeducators as well as the efforts of the teaching staff and civil workers of our center. [end recording]

How are these goals reached? That is now a task of human proportion, to be carried out with zeal and professionalism. We must coexist with these youths, offer them friendship, and instill optimism and conviction in them.

[Begin third speaker recording] We presently have 57 interns distributed throughout different classrooms in the following manner: one classroom for those graduated from first grade, and one each for third, fourth, fifth, and sixth. All of them correspond to the primary school level. We also have four classrooms of middle basic and, as a new item, the province of Pinar del Rio will have two classrooms at the faculty level. [end recording]

The reeducators are confident that they will get results. It is on that road that deficiencies are corrected. The truth of life is worked out; seriousness is their maxim and most important asset.

Initiatives Needed To Overcome Food Shortages

FL0510142088 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2327 GMT 3 Oct 88

[Commentary by Marcos Llanos for "Exclusivo" program]

[Text] When the peasant free markets were abolished 3 years ago as part of the rectification process and replaced by state collection centers, and the import volume of several foodstuffs went down, non-sugarcane agriculture

was assigned the task of supplying those needs. An ambitious plan was designed to produce 50 million quintals of tubers and vegetables by 1990, as were programs to keep the markets supplied with vegetables all year around.

What we have achieved today, the day of the agricultural-livestock worker, is below expectations. The partial progress recorded in crops such as tobacco and citrus fruit should not prevent us from seeing that the annual agricultural products plans for each province are going through continual adjustments. Consequently, there are always shortages of agricultural products in the marketplaces.

Feeding the cattle, especially in the dry season, becomes a tremendous effort each year. Initiatives such as stabling the animals in areas close to the collection centers during the sugar harvest are only palliatives.

The state administration at all levels and the institutions engaged in agricultural research must find solutions to respond effectively to the demand. We cannot talk of planted caballerias; we have to start talking of yield per harvested area and to measure the results of each unit through comparisons with previous harvests. At this time of scarce availability of foreign exchange, nonsugarcane agriculture is required to offer alternatives to food products that we cannot now import.

It is in the hands of the agricultural workers, the state and cooperative sectors, that part of a positive answer lies. However, the principal task is up to management, cadres, professionals, and scientific centers, which have the resources and also have a greater capacity to come up with initiatives.

Government To Hike Tobacco Prices to Producers

FL0510161688 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] The government has agreed to change the harvesting prices of all types of tobacco beginning with the present harvest season. The measure will increase peasants' and cooperative members' income by 17 million pesos. It is expected this will bring higher production and better quality harvests.

Haiti

Avril on Elections, 'Urgent Appeal' for Aid

PM0610135088 Paris LIBERATION in French 4 Oct 88 p 37

[Interview with General Prosper Avril, head of the military government, by Christian Lionet in Port-au-Prince on 3 October]

[Text] Port-au-Prince—After restoring discipline at the highest level by sacking Colonel Jean-Claude Paul on Friday evening, General Prosper Avril is starting the task of restoring the chain of command right down to the ordinary soldiers who carried out the putsch on his behalf on 17 November. On Sunday evening, a government communique was issued banning soldiers from entering private homes on the pretext of disarming former tontons macoutes.

Indeed, many abuses of power have been reported: plunder, extortion, and sometimes plunder by individuals disguised as soldiers. A special body is being set up to disarm the gangs that have established a reign of terror in Haiti for the past year. At the same time, the government is pursuing its consultations on all fronts. Gen Avril and Sergeant Hebreux received Rene Theodore and Max Bourjolly, two Haitian Communist Party leaders, at 1300 yesterday.

In the interview he granted us yesterday morning at his private residence, Gen Prosper Avril explained the reasons for this unprecedented Haitian round table.

Prosper Avril: My aim is to establish democracy in this country once and for all. This means that we will eventually move toward elections to choose a civilian government. But there are considerable obstacles that must first be overcome. I have my own opinion on how to overcome them. I do not need to impose them. I feel that all sectors of society will join with us in trying to find a consensus among all men of good will.

LIBERATION: What obstacles?

Prosper Avril: The people's poverty, the Army's poverty, and insecurity. Because of their poverty, the people do not yet have the necessary maturity for political change. Until the people have some hope of seeing their material conditions improve, individuals will be prone to manipulation by bad shepherds.

With regard to the Army's poverty: To ensure that the future government is stable, the Armed Forces must have the means of being independent from the political authorities. Hitherto they have always been dependent on the good will of the head of state. They must have their own budget. The present team will have the job of drawing up that budget in the next fiscal year.

The soldiers are living in poverty. They are living in slums and sleeping on the ground. The revolt is a reaction to the disdain with which they have been treated. It is directed at the officers and all those who treated them with disdain. How could we live in a democracy when those responsible for protecting that democracy are living in such conditions.

LIBERATION: Is the firing of 11 officers, notably Col Jean-Claude Paul, linked to the restoration of security?

Prosper Avril: It is intended to improve the image of the Armed Forces. It is a point of honor for these officers to continue to serve the homeland by agreeing to step

down. Security depends on disarming the paramilitary forces. I am determined to carry it through, avoiding extremes as much as possible. Security also depends on the political climate. Last fall, the Haitians were asked to vote in a context of physical and political violence. Huge demonstrations were organized to condemn individuals, and people were supposed to vote in that atmosphere! I do not think that elections can be held in such a context. Peoples minds must be at ease. I am optimistic on this subject after my various meetings. Thinking has changed. I can see a great deal of good will.

LIBERATION: To return to the elections, if we have to wait for an end to poverty and until all paramilitary forces have been disarmed, will there ever be elections in Haiti?

Prosper Avril: I did not say that we would have to wait for that. I said that the people and their Army must be convinced we are trying to improve their lot. The fact remains that elections require very careful preparation. I personally would like an electoral council to be set up now to prepare the ground: to draw up lists of voters, to establish structures for elections, and to provide civic education. This council will have to be institutionalized, in other words, work on a long-term basis, carrying on after individual elections.

I also think that we cannot start at the end, in other words with presidential elections, because, if we do, we will have dozens of candidates, divisions, and, ultimately, violence as we did the last time. I think that we should first elect the Casecs [Administrative Councils for the Communal Sections] (the equivalent of our cantons—LIBERATION editor's note), then hold municipal elections. The parties that demonstrate a minimum level of support at the grassroots level—a level set by the electoral council—would be able to participate in the parliamentary elections. Only those men who receive broad support in parliament will then stand for president. Local elections will play the role of primaries. But, I repeat, it is not for me to establish the rules or an electoral timetable. They will be determined by consensus.

LIBERATION: Soldiers arrested several of those suspected of carrying out the massacres on 29 November and at the St Jean Bosco Church. What will happen to them?

Prosper Avril: There has already been an inquiry. It is up to the legal system to carry out its role by conducting the necessary investigations, seeking the criminals, arresting them, and trying them. This legal system must be above reproach if we want to avoid social unrest.

LIBERATION: In the past the government has always directed the legal system or hampered its procedures.

Prosper Avril: I solemnly pledge that the government will help the course of justice and the Armed Forces will be available to help.

LIBERATION: Are you also prepared to give a solemn pledge on the human rights issue?

Prosper Avril: I do not even need to guarantee human rights: It was the soldiers themselves who made this the first point in their program.

LIBERATION: The country is in a situation of near bankruptcy. How do you plan to improve the lot of the underprivileged?

Prosper Avril: I must be frank. I could not carry out what I regard as a precondition for the irreversible establishment of democracy in Haiti without the international community's material and financial aid. Our coffers are empty and we have just demands to satisfy. My soldiers are asking me to change their lives. How will I do that if I cannot buy them boots? That is why I am making an urgent appeal to the international community. It must give the Haitian Government immediate help in drawing up its political plan and give it support in its material tasks. If it does not, we will not succeed.

My only ambition is to live in this country and ensure that my children are not ashamed of me.

New Government Officials, Army Appointees Named

PA0610224688 Paris AFP in Spanish 2112 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Excerpt] Port-au-Prince, 6 Oct (AFP)—Official sources in this city have reported that the Haitian military high command has made new appointments in the Haitian Army, particularly in the Port-au-Prince police Criminal Investigations Department and the fire department.

Captain Coulanges Justafort, 38, has been appointed head of the Criminal Investigations Department, replacing Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Baguidy. Captain Bernard Pois Son, 40, one of the most experienced firefighting specialists in the Armed Forces, has been promoted to the rank of major and has been designated fire department chief.

Another officer, Captain Antoine Atouriste, in charge of security at the city's international airport, has been appointed director general of the National Airport Authority.

It has also been reported that Haitian personnel of USAID, who met in Port-au-Prince yesterday afternoon, approved a resolution recommending that the United States immediately give controlled large-scale aid to the new Haitian military government. The resolution was reported to Gerald Zaar, USAID director in Haiti. [passage omitted]

Administration Appointments

FL0610211088 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1300 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] There have been many appointments made in the government administration by the president of the military government.

Captain Antoine Atouriste, of the Haitian Armed Forces, has been appointed director general of the National Airport Authority.

Mr (Brian Lafalaise) has been appointed director general of the Office of Mines and Energy.

Mr (Duperval Jampoine) has been appointed director general of the Office of Work Accidents, Illness, and Maternity, Ofatma.

Mr (Edver Volcy) has been appointed director general of the Ministry of Public Works, Transport, and Communications.

Mr (Stenio Clerge) has been appointed judge of the civil court of Les Cayes.

The military government has made still other appointments. In a decree dated 27 September 1988, the military government formed committees to manage the interests of the communes of (Bainet) and Carrefour.

Mrs Odette Francois is president of the (Bainet) committee, while Mr Victorin Isidore and Mrs Rene Theodore are members.

Mr (Lavlanet Lindor), Mr Alexandre Janvier, and (Jean Coicou Augustin) have been appointed members of the new committee that is to manage the interests of the commune of Carrefour.

Decree Rescinds Narcisse Expulsion Order

FL0510213288 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1300 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Excerpts] In a decree dated 4 October 1988—yesterday, Tuesday—the military government abrogates the dispositions of the decree of 31 July 1987 expelling Canadian citizen Daniel Narcisse from Haiti. According to this decree received at RTNH-TV, located on Delmas 33, Canadian citizen Daniel Narcisse now has every right to enter Haiti. [passage omitted]

We remind listeners that Narcisse, who is one of the leaders of the Liaison Committee of the Democratic Forces, is to arrive in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, today.

Other Liaison Member Returns

FL0610215188 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Daniel Narcisse was not the only one who returned yesterday. Ronald Metayer, also a member of the Liaison of the Democratic Forces, returned yesterday. Metayer had been forced to leave the country after seeking asylum in the summer of 1987, when the strikes to force General Namphy to uproot his cassava plants and move on were underway. Under pressure from the Criminal Investigations Department [CID], Metayer had to seek asylum at an embassy. [passage omitted]

Verrettes Peasants Denounce Criminal 'Thugs'

FL0510190788 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 4 Oct 88

[Text] The peasants of the first rural section of Verrettes are crying out for help against the thugs from Saint-Marc. The peasants tell of all the problems they—like the people of Liancourt, Castera, Payen, (Komon), (Savanne Tapion), (Deux Ailes), and Estral—are having. All these people are being sorely tried by the club of criminal thugs based in Verrettes.

They say that this group of criminals is headed by lawyer (Michel Francois), (Isaac Liberis), (Robert Liberis), and Judge (Emmanuel Jean-Philippe)—whose nickname is (Omo)—from the land court in Verrettes.

This note from more than 30 peasants from the Verrettes area says: They have come onto our land ever since June 1988, with heavy-caliber killer weapons, under the protection of General Namphy and with the complicity of a few macoute members of the Armed Forces. On 25 September, they shot and killed Marcel, to say nothing of two other young men, (Supplice Supreme) and (Higgens Philippe), who are in very serious condition in the hospital.

These thugs declared that Gen Namphy had turned over to them more than 494 [figure as heard] carreaux [one carreau equals 1.29 hectares] of land, on which 6,000 people with valid documents live. According to lawyer (Michel Francois), they paid 250,000 gourdes in order to obtain that ruling.

The note continues: The team of thugs has already divided up the land: Captain Ravix has 10 carreaux of land; (Lazar Volcy), former representative of the Department of the Public Prosecutor, has 10 carreaux; surveyor (Benoit) has 15 carreaux; former Judge (Marcelin) from Verrettes has 4 carreaux; and former Judge (Dieudil) from Verrettes has 4 carreaux. This is what the group's lawyer, (Michel Francois), says.

The note, signed by more than 30 citizens of Verrettes, adds that when they heard Gen Namphy had left, they all thought they (?would have some relief from) these thugs.

It seems this turned out not to be the case, they say, because these criminals are continuing to beat, capture, and kill people. They have even yelled: Down with the 17 September coup d'etat! Long live Gen Namphy!

Thus, according to a note sent to the press, and signed by more than 30 citizens of Verrettes, that is what is being repeated in Verrettes, in the Artibonite.

Artibonite Group Talks To Avril

FL0510213488 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Excerpt] A delegation from the lower Artibonite Valley made up of three priests, two preachers, and two committed laymen met yesterday at the National Palace with Lieutenant General Prosper Avril and Sergeant Joseph Hebreux to discuss the problems caused in the lower Artibonite Valley by the presence and activities of the group of thugs [San Maman]. During the 2-hour meeting, the delegation told the general and the sergeant about the participation of these thugs, in complicity with the soldiers, in many bloody incidents in that area.

The delegation told the general they are afraid the thugs, who have not yet been completely disarmed, might return and strike again. The delegation, whose members we interviewed, thinks the meeting was a positive one, and hopes that there will be a change in the situation. They stressed that this initiative on their part to meet with the president does not constitute support for the government but rather is part of their search for a solution to the problems these thugs are causing in the lower Artibonite Valley. [passage omitted]

Government Orders Squatters Off Lands

FL0510214288 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1300 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] The housing crisis that has existed in Haiti for some time now is driving people to become squatters on many vacant pieces of land in the capital. After Lieutenant General Henri Namphy was ousted from power, certain members of the Armed Forces, as well as civilians, invaded a big piece of land in the vicinity of Haytian Tractor on the road to the airport. It seems this land, almost 30 carreaux [1 carreau equals 1.29 hectares], belongs to the Mevs. However, before these people begin to build, they would like to have General Prosper Avril's agreement, his approval.

Also, we have received at our studios an open letter from certain heirs. This letter says: On Sunday, a group of members of the Armed Forces dressed in olive-blue-green [as heard] and accompanied by some civilians invaded land belonging to us on Delmas 33, in front of the premises of the St Louis Gonzague monks. This land has a wall around it, but these people are to this day still digging the foundations for their houses, despite the fact that they have been forbidden to do so by the Justice Ministry. That is why we, the Jean-Charles family heirs, and others are appealing to the head of the government to return our lands to us, because our documents are in order. This letter is signed by Daniel Jean-Charles, Joseph Jean-Charles, Mrs Marie Therese Sanon, and many others.

We have also received a communique from the Ministry of Information and Coordination informing everyone that the government is very upset to learn that dishonest people have, without any documents or any right to do so, taken it upon themselves to invade either government or private lands. Such acts of banditry are in violation of all the laws presently in force. Therefore, the government asks all these people who have invaded these lands to leave immediately.

The Haitian Army has received orders to remove these dishonest people immediately, because they have not respected the law.

Deaths, Injuries Reported

FL0610163688 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1300 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] There were dead and wounded yesterday afternoon on a piece of land next to Haytian Tractor, where the Cine Parc [a former now abandoned drive-in theater on the road to the airport] used to be. Many armed individuals in a Mitsubishi pickup truck opened fire on the people who had occupied the land. It seems the land belongs to Mevs, who himself accompanied these criminal individuals.

There are 30 carreaux of land there. Last week, a group of soldiers and civilians occupied the land as squatters.

According to witnesses on the scene, the people who came and committed this act—an act that further aggravates Haiti's situation—were paid to do so by Mevs.

Demonstrators Block Road

FL0610213488 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1600 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Excerpt] Demonstrators waving small tree branches blocked the road to the airport for a few hours this morning. Most of the protesters live in Cite Militaire and they say that two of them were killed yesterday by soldiers while occupying land which they say belongs to the Mevs family.

After three members of the Armed Forces talked to them, the demonstrators agreed to clear the road to the airport, and traffic is moving again.

The demonstrators went off to Cite Militaire to occupy the land under litigation. [passage omitted]

Correction to Item on Panpra Members' Meeting

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Panpra Members Discuss Political Situation," published in the 5 October Latin America DAILY REPORT, page 8:

Column two, paragraph two, from line three, reads: ...the role played by BIP [Patriotic Unitarian Bloc] and the ensemble of the democratic sector since 29 November 1987; the future.... (rewording)

Montserrat

Opposition Party To File No Confidence Vote

FL0510160188 Bridgetown CANA in English 1927 GMT 3 Oct 88

[Text] Plymouth, Montserrat, Oct 3, CANA—The opposition National Development Party (NDP) in Montserrat has warned it will file a parliamentary vote of no confidence in the government, citing financial irregularities.

Leader of the party, and chairman of the public accounts in Parliament Bertrand Osborne told CANA that the government's decision to sell the former state-owned Montserrat Aviation Services was a reason for the motion. "My motion will be based mainly on two current issues, government's atrocious decision to purchase printing equipment for an excessive amount and then turn it over to an individual in a way which has violated government's financial orders and the manner in which the government has handled the problems at MASS," he said.

Osborne said that while he was aware of the government's slender one seat majority in the Legislative Council "we cannot continue to have a government blatantly violating established practices and constitutional principles and also failing in its duty to investigate obvious financial mismanagement." The opposition leader said he was very concerned that if "this trend is allowed to continue, it will lead to ineffective controls in government and will open the door wide open for corruption and abuse."

No date has been given for the next sitting of Parliament here, but one was due on September 28 which did not materialise.

El Salvador

FMLN Launches Attack on Legislative Assembly

PA0610190788 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1848 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] We have just learned that at 0930 today, [words indistinct] attack on the Legislative Assembly with the destruction of the main door of the entrance to the Blue Room. This action was carried out [words indistinct] an RPG while Abdul Gutierrez [head of the Lempa River Hydroelectric Executive Commission, CEL] was being questioned. Brothers of the urban commando groups, send us information about this (?attack). We are waiting for your reports. The ARENA [Nationalist Republican Alliance] and Christian Democratic deputies began trembling at 0930 when they heard the bazookas fired in San Salvador, which is the last place they want to hear gunfire. Urban commandos, we are waiting for your report.

Building Hit by RPG Rocket

PA0610192188 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1615 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Report by Milton Grimaldi]

[Text] An RPG-7 was fired at the Legislative Assembly this morning. It was fired from a distance of 200 meters and hit the north side of the Legislative Assembly building. We repeat, it seems it was an RPG-7 rocket fired from a distance of 200 meters that hit the north side of the Legislative Assembly building. The rocket hit the stairs leading up to the Blue Room. The National Police officers guarding the building do not know who fired the rocket.

According to Legislative Assembly official Mario Donald Salazar, a deputy was stopped by men traveling in two cars. Salazar added that the rocket was fired by those men. The unidentified men were outside the courthouse when they fired the rocket.

Meanwhile, CEL workers who were outside the building have blamed General Jaime Abdul Gutierrez for the attack. They believe the attack was aimed at them.

Ungo, Roldan Named Democratic Merger Candidates

PA0610220288 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Report by Carlos Ernesto Rodana]

[Text] [Rodana] The Democratic Merger today officially announced its candidates for the 1989 presidential elections. Dr Ruben Zamora, coordinator of the Democratic Merger—which is composed of three Social Democratic parties—said Dr Guillermo Manuel Ungo and Mario Reni Roldan had been appointed presidential and vice presidential candidates, respectively.

Zamora asserted the National Revolutionary Movement, Popular Social Christian Movement, and Social Democratic Party coalition has a political platform that includes fulfilling the people's social and economic hopes and seeking a negotiated political solution to the conflict in our country.

[Begin Zamora recording] We have agreed that our participation in the electoral campaign will be characterized by our organizations' joint efforts. We want to set, and are setting, an example of the unity necessary and indispensable among all the people's forces to attain the goals for which we have been struggling for so many years.

Our campaign and unity will prove we welcome all Salvadoran people's organizations and views. We will also emphasize that people must be politically prepared and mobilized at the national level. Therefore, any decision to form other electoral coalitions, support another candidate in the primary or secondary elections, or withdraw from the electoral race must be unanimously approved by the parties composing the Democratic Merger.

I am greatly honored and extremely pleased to announce officially we have unanimously decided Comrade Guillermo Manuel Ungo will be our presidential candidate. [applause] Comrade Mario Reni Roldan will be our vice presidential candidate. [applause] [end recording]

[Rodana] Presidential candidate Guillermo Manuel Ungo said the Democratic Merger's morale is high and it will advance step by step, overcoming a series of political obstacles.

[Begin Ungo recording] We believe the announcement has been made at a highly promising moment. The Chilean people have categorically and overwhelmingly rejected a dictatorial political-military system and a neoliberal economic system that had been proclaimed as the great solution and miracle. The Chilean people have personally ascertained that these systems resulted in poverty and unemployment, and they have defeated the systems.

We are optimistic. We will advance step by step, defeating obstacles, problems, and risks—plus our own weaknesses, given the type of political situation we have had to experience. We believe you can objectively ascertain that the Christian Democratic Party is practically out of the national picture. Also, the Democratic Merger is prepared for the struggle and should be supported.

We believe you can objectively ascertain that we are a third force; and we can prove we are capable of becoming a primary or secondary force. [end recording]

[Rodana] They added that the parties composing the Democratic Merger will offer their full and unconditional support to Ungo and Roldan.

PDC Expels Rey Prendes, Dissident Deputies

PA0610182188 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 5 Oct 88 p 3

[Text] Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, secretary general of El Salvador's Christian Democratic Party, PDC, and several other PDC leaders held a news conference yesterday. Morales Ehrlich reported that the PDC's National Directorate had agreed to expel eight [figure as published] PDC deputies who had announced their alignment with another party. The name of that party is Merecen [Centrist Republican Movement]. For that reason, they no longer belong to the PDC and its legislative bloc. Morales Ehrlich reported that the deputies subject to this expulsion (or self-expulsion, as a Merecen spokesman later said) were the following: Macla Judith Romero de Torres, Guillermo Antonio Guevara Lacayo, Dolores Henriquez, Carlos Funes, Juan Martinez, and Pedro Hernandez. Also expelled was Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes.

Morales Ehrlich regretted that Rey Prendes and his followers had chosen another party—which does not enjoy majority or strong popular support—and abandoned the PDC, which is a respectable party with good prospects for the future. He added that the removal of this group of people, which he referred to as a "small group," has not affected the PDC at all. Morales Ehrlich said that he was certain of victory in the next presidential elections.

He noted that if these people were to change their minds, the PDC would be willing to forgive them, because everyone can make mistakes. "They probably deserve [merecen] having Rey Prendes join them, because Merecen is a minority party," he said, using a play on words.

He said that PDC leaders will meet with the Assembly's president and leaders to discuss the new alignment of political relations and interests in the wake of the removal of these eight deputies, who no longer belong to or represent the PDC. "They have nothing to do with us anymore," Morales Ehrlich concluded.

Morales Ehrlich was accompanied by Roberto Viera, Jose Ovidio Hernandez, Carlos Aquilino Duarte, and Julio Alfredo Samayoa.

FMLN Occupies Town Near San Salvador

PA0710004388 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0009 GMT 7 Oct 88

["War bulletin No 1 of 'The People Will Win Through Armed Struggle' operation"—date and place not given]

[Text] Rebels of the Modesto Ramirez Central Front occupied Zaragoza, located on the highway leading to La Libertad port, 30 minutes from San Salvador, early today, 6 October. The operation started with an attack on the command post of the so-called Civil Defense. In addition, several posts and power towers were blown up and propaganda was distributed by armed rebels.

The telecommunications building recently inaugurated by Napoleon Duarte was also blown up. Guerrillas completely destroyed the Civil Defense command post, inflicting several casualties on the enemy.

In future broadcasts, we will give more details on this victorious FMLN operation in Zaragoza, La Libertad Department.

New Special Forces Unit Formed in Chalatenango

PA0610191588 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 5 Oct 88 pp 2, 35

[Summary] A new unit of special forces belonging to Military Detachment No 1 was sworn in yesterday in Chalatenango. Members of the Northern Commandos have volunteered to join this new unit, which will be commanded by officers from the Northern Commandos. The new unit will fight the FMLN and initially will consist of 200 soldiers. Its size will increase as soldiers stationed throughout the country volunteer to join it.

Nicaragua

Government Resolution Bans Use of U.S. Aid

PA0610162888 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1205 GMT 6 Oct 88

["Resolution" issued by the Foreign Cooperation Ministry in Managua on 5 October]

[Text] Making use of its powers, the Foreign Cooperation Ministry states:

Whereas:

1. Since 1982, the U.S. Congress has approved funds to maintain the mercenary war against the Nicaraguan people, which has resulted in many victims and irreparable damage.

2. By approving more aid for the counterrevolution, the U.S. Congress is authorizing the U.S. President to assess Nicaragua's internal political situation and its influence on the Central American region's stability.

3. These actions constitute a violation of the principles of international law, which demand respect for the people's sovereignty and the nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other nations. These actions also violate the UN Charter and other international documents as well as the spirit of the Esquipulas II agreements intended to achieve a firm and lasting peace in Central America.

Therefore, based on Article 2, letter F, of Decree No 72 dated 21 March 1985, along with its guidelines regarding donations from abroad, the Foreign Cooperation Ministry resolves:

1. Entry into the country of all aid in cash or goods purchased with funds approved by the U.S. Government is hereby forbidden.

2. All international, multilateral, governmental or nongovernmental organizations, citizens, and residents who are involved in making purchases with the aforementioned funds are advised that all these transactions are hereby canceled.

3. This resolution also applies to all previously approved purchases made to date under the description of aid for Nicaraguan children affected by the war.

Issued in Managua, 5 October 1988

[Signed] Henry Ruiz Hernandez
Foreign Cooperation Minister

National Assembly Approves Emergency Law

PA0610134488 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1309 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Following heated debates, the Nicaraguan National Assembly last night approved the Emergency Law. This law authorizes the president to suspend the people's rights and guarantees and to declare a state of emergency.

The slightly amended Article 15 establishes that the petition for a writ of amparo continues to be in effect for those rights not suspended by the Emergency Law decree and for those rights guaranteed by the current law. In all other cases, the petition will not be honored.

The law adds that when a writ of habeas corpus is filed after a state of emergency has been declared, the appropriate judicial authority will honor this petition and the prisoner will be presented to the petitioner at the site where he is being held.

Ramirez on Reconciliation Meetings, U.S. Policy

PA0610153788 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 5 Oct 88

[News conference held by Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado with unidentified reporters; date and place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Ramirez] The government advocates the resumption of the National Reconciliation Commission's [CNR] work after the Central American presidential summit. Nicaragua is experiencing a very critical period. The CNR's efforts are being nullified by the political parties aligned with the Reagan administration's warmongering, destabilizing position and with its final effort to destroy the revolution. These are issues that should be discussed. It is no coincidence that President Ortega today submitted a bill to the National Assembly making it a crime to accept funds approved by the U.S. Congress for financing right-wing parties that support U.S. policy. The CNR should resume its work, because these issues should be discussed. I do not believe the CNR should be used to legitimize political groups by making them appear to be interested in national reconciliation when they are really involved in the destabilization effort. Because the U.S. Congress approved these funds, the political parties, labor unions, and other organizations in Nicaragua should discuss the issue and firmly state they are not willing to receive those funds.

[Reporter] Polls show that Bush will win the elections. With whom would it be more feasible to negotiate, Dukakis or Bush?

[Ramirez] We will negotiate with a U.S. policy, not an individual. This is what must be discussed once the elections are over. I repeat, we have never confronted a candidate; we have confronted a policy, although we (?have confronted an individual) like Mr Reagan. The next U.S. president will be faced with the decision of whether the United States is going to continue its involvement in a war of aggression against Nicaragua for another 4 years, or if it is going to follow a sensible path, one of negotiations leading to an agreement to stabilize and normalize relations between the United States and Nicaragua. I believe that is a decision the next U.S. president must make. [Words indistinct] to negotiate and solve this problem of aggression through a dialogue. If they leave us no other choice and if the next U.S. administration continues this bloodthirsty, terrorist aggression against Nicaragua, however, we will continue defending ourselves.

[Reporter] Would a Nicaraguan right-wing movement, for example an alliance between the Social Christians and Eden Pastora, mean that preparations are under way for a new negotiating team or for a new combat team?

[Ramirez] That is part of the problem with the CNR. Mr (?Erick) Ramirez went off to Costa Rica to sign a pact with Eden Pastora, who has not accepted amnesty and is therefore an outlaw in Nicaragua. A pact signed by Pastora cannot be considered legitimate or justifiable. Pastora hopes to simply return as a member of the CNR. Therefore, as I said, all of these issues must be discussed. We must decide if we are interested in a true national reconciliation process or if we are going to continue promoting a climate of destabilization and political terrorism. This is what the newspaper LA PRENSA is doing now, by making accusations against the government, by accusing it of common crimes and false political crimes, by inventing facts [8-second break in reception] professionals, a fine or deposit for leaving the country. They invent these reports, and they claim the government is doing things it is not doing. We see that various political, labor, and other groups, including the right-wing media, are in the most critical and acute phase of a destabilization campaign to align with the final efforts to topple the [4-second break in reception]. (?They say these final months are the most dangerous for Reagan) [6-second break in reception].

I believe the threat has neither increased nor decreased. In the last 8 years, we have been living through continuous threats of invasions and of aggression. We have suffered thousands of dead, wounded, orphans, and mutilated children. So what threat [5-second break in reception]. We must always be on the alert.

[Reporter] Dr Ramirez, [12-second break in reception] subhuman conditions, according to charges that were made. What do you have to say about that?

[Ramirez] I have not heard those statements attributed to the Costa Rican ambassador to Nicaragua. I cannot comment on something I have not heard. It seems to me, however, that it is very strange for a foreign ambassador accredited to Nicaragua to make such remarks or voice such an opinion. He should be referring to the problems in his own country. However, I repeat, I have not heard those statements, and therefore I cannot comment on what he said.

RN's Matamoros Says EPS Violating Truce

PA0710013788 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Interview with Nicaraguan Resistance (RN) spokesman Bosco Matamoros in Washington by correspondent Rafael Mojica Obregon in Miami; date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Matamoros] Since the truce suspending all military operations was signed we have suffered casualties as a result of systematic attacks by EPS forces who have not complied with the truce.

The EPS has continued to attack our units: There were 27 attacks in July, 93 attacks in August, and based on preliminary reports, 42 attacks in the 1st half of September. Attacks have taken place in Chontales, Nueva Segovia, Jinotega, Matagalpa, Zelaya,and Esteli Departments. Therefore, the FSLN has continually violated the truce. The war has continued in Nicaragua and they have not kept their promises.

[Mojica] Mr Matamoros, how can we interpret this when a few days ago, President Daniel Ortega himself extended the truce for 30 more days?

[Matamoros] It is part of the Sandinist strategy. They announce to the world that the truce is still in effect although the war is really continuing.

[Mojica] Will the Central American summit meeting in November have any significance if this situation continues in Nicaragua?

[Matamoros] The FSLN and Ortega's government [words indistinct]. They have violated the Sapoa and Esquipulas agreements; there is no freedom of the press and other news media are restricted; there is no political freedom; and political leaders are in prison. Political rights are in prison in Nicaragua.

[Mojica] Mr Matamoros, BARRICADA and EL NUEVO DIARIO published an article today saying the Sandinist [National] Assembly had approved a new emergency bill by which the chief executive can declare a state of emergency in Nicaragua. It includes the suspension of radio broadcasts and other measures usually decreed in a state of emergency. What do you think about this?

[Matamoros] Nicaragua is currently facing an anti-Sandinist national emergency. The Sandinists are using tactics used by the Nazis in Germany to justify repressive measures. In Hitler's time, the Nazis took these measures and tried to justify them under a state of emergency. Mr Ortega is now doing the same. He is a good disciple of Stalin and all other totalitarian leaders [words indistinct] to undermine the Nicaraguan people's rights.

LA PRENSA Ordered To Print Communique

PA0610143588 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1216 GMT 6 Oct 88

["Resolution" issued by the Media Directorate of the Interior Ministry in Managua on 5 October]

[Text] Whereas this authority has been observing that the newspaper LA PRENSA has been repeatedly violating Article 1, paragraph C, Article 2, paragraph B, and Article 3, paragraph E of the Media Law; whereas based on the powers granted to me by the Media Law:

I resolve—paragraph one and only—to order the newspaper LA PRENSA to publish the attached communique on the front page of its issue No 18003, with the same characteristics and dimensions used in the report published by LA PRENSA in its issue No 18002 of 4 October 1988, under the banner headline: Three CUS [Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions] Members Killed With AK Rifles.

Let this be made known.

[signed] Lissette Torres Morales
Media Director, Interior Ministry

Interior Ministry communique:

On 6 August 1988, the newspaper LA PRENSA carried a communique of the so-called Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board, and, later on, it published other reports about the murder of Eleasar Herrera Herrera, trying to blame the constitutional Nicaraguan Government for it.

The Sandinist Police proved beyond a doubt that those who committed the crime against Herrera Herrera were Jose Alberto Leiva Perez, Cesar Augusto Gomez, and Pedro Pablo Lopez Alonso, who not only confessed to police authorities but to Msgr Benedicto Herrera and Dr Julio Ruiz Quezada, leader of the Nicaraguan Conservative Party. However, the newspaper LA PRENSA insisted on its slanderous campaign and continued to insinuate that the government was responsible for Mr Herrera Herrera's death.

On 9 August, LA PRENSA published another report regarding the Sandinist Police arrest of Bonifacio Miranda Bengoechea in which it distorted the true cause for his arrest, which was disrespect for authority and disruption of public order, and presented Miranda Bengoechea as a victim of government reprisals because he is the brother of the traitor Roger Miranda Bengoechea.

On 7 September, in its issue No 17981, LA PRENSA published a banner headline that read: Another Case Like Eleasar Herrera's in Totogalpa; Popular PLI [Independent Liberal Party] Leader Assassinated. LA PRENSA clearly insinuated that the Nicaraguan Government was responsible for a crime that was in fact solved. Its perpetrators were Santos de Jesus Matamoros Vilchez and Angel Alcides Zeledon Rivas, whom the Sandinist Police arrested and turned over to the court.

On 21 September, in its issue No 17991, LA PRENSA published a banner headline that read: Masked Policemen Carry Cadaver; A Strange Evening Funeral. LA PRENSA accused the Sandinist Police of murdering certain prisoners and making them disappear. However, the truth is that the police found a body in a state of advanced decomposition on the southeastern shore of (Lake Zolotlan). According to Dr Juan Navas, the coroner, the cause of death was drowning. This slanderous report was also rejected by Reina Isabel Rodriguez Palacio, administrator of the cemetery in Ciudad Sandino. Rodriguez Palacio denied the report in an interview she granted to EL NUEVO DIARIO published in the 23 September issue of that paper. In the interview, she said that she knew about this burial because the cemetery is used to bury human remains from hospitals or unidentified bodies, with prior authorization from the hospitals.

On 22 September, issue No 17,992 carried the following front-page headline: PLI Deputy Kidnapped and Wounded. Once again, the newspaper directly blamed the constitutional Nicaraguan Government for this incident. Subsequent issues played up this incident, although the Sandinist Police were still investigating the crime.

Yesterday, 4 October, LA PRENSA again published a banner headline that reads: Three CUS Members Killed With AK Rifles; They Were Being Watched and Had Received Threats. In a crass misrepresentation of the facts, Roberto Espinosa, an EPS lieutenant; Fernando Torres, a former Sandinist Police officer who was a heavy truck driver for the EPS with military identification No 00513-5 and reservist identification No 080908; and Alejandro Peralta, a farm worker in Quezalguaque municipality, were portrayed as victims of government repression because they were militant CUS members. In reality, those people were cruelly murdered by common criminals. The newspaper bases its allegation on remarks attributed to CUS Secretary General Alvin Guthrie Rivers.

It is clear that the objective of this campaign is to provide the Reagan administration with the grounds to accuse our government of violating the most fundamental human rights. In this way, the U.S. campaign of aggression, which has the approval of the U.S. Congress, would be justified.

This campaign promotes and abets similar actions to hide the true criminals and cast doubts on the irrefutable evidence collected by the police. All of this is done with the clear intention of manipulating public opinion and accusing the constitutional government of Nicaragua of such shameful, condemnable crimes.

Issued in Managua on 5 October 1988.

[Signed] Interior Ministry Public and International Relations Directorate

Ortega Letter to Allende Widow on Plebiscite Win

PA0710042788 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0147 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Message from President Daniel Ortega Saavedra to Hortensia Bussi de Allende, widow of the late Chilean President Salvador Allende—dated 6 October]

[Text] Managua, 6 October 1988
For a worthy peace, free fatherland or death.

Comrade Hortensia Bussi de Allende
Santiago, Chile

Dear comrade:

This year, we Nicaraguans commemorate the centennial of our great poet Ruben Dario's work "Azul," which was published in Valparaiso when our Ruben found human warmth and Latin American solidarity among the Chilean workers and people.

To me, blue [azul] is the color of illusion, the color of art, Ruben Dario wrote, expressing our peoples' deepest feelings.

Today, from this liberated land on the American Continent and in the year of "Azul's" centennial, I feel happy and proud to send to you and to all the forces struggling for freedom in Chile a fraternal greeting for the victory you achieved in yesterday's plebiscite, through which a firm resolve was expressed to build a free, sovereign, and democratic Chile.

It was also demonstrated the people know how to resist and overcome the oppression and terrorism that imperialism institutionalized through the military coup headed by Pinochet in September 1973. This is also a victory for the peoples who are struggling for nonintervention, democracy, and peace in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Receive, Chilean brothers, the combative solidarity of Dario's and Sandino's people, with the assurance that the word and consistent actions of the people of Neruda and Allende will definitively open the way to your homeland's liberation.

Fraternally,

[Signed] Daniel Ortega Saavedra

Panama

Solis Palma Addresses PRD Businessmen

PA0610223388 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1944 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Speech by Manuel Solis Palma, minister in charge of the Presidency, at the ceremony to close the work sessions held by the Democratic Revolutionary Party's [PRD] Business Front at the Continental Hotel in Panama City—live]

[Text] Dear friend Carlos Duque, Democratic Revolutionary Party president; members of the PRD's National Executive Committee; ministers of state; former ministers of state; legislators; San Miguelito Mayor Balbina de Perinan; Business Front President Adsinar Cajar; Business Front members; guest businessmen; PRD members; representatives of the Panama Defense Forces [FDP] staff; special guests; ladies and gentlemen:

I feel very happy to be here to close this important event. The description by Cajar and Duque of the work accomplished makes us realize the importance of this activity and how good it will be for the plans that the government I head must carry out. I think Cajar's and Duque's proposals fit the event and the objective, the purpose of the event and the work performed by PRD businessmen. But I will divert a little from the work directly performed by the group, because I think it is very difficult to sharply separate fundamental aspects of national life from one another.

This is particularly true because aggression against Panama has clearly escalated. Politics has been used as the basis for aggression. The move against the country's economics will come later. After the economy has been weakened, social problems would be aggravated with the clear purpose of pitting the people against the government. In this way, the years of revolution for which all of you have made a full commitment would be rendered useless. You are obligated to maintain this revolution, not only now, but in the future, because this is the commitment Omar Torrijos and all PRD members made for the revolution. [applause]

When a country undergoes basic changes and a revolutionary process begins, that process cannot be abandoned until it has fully matured, when there is no longer a possibility of regressing. The revolutionary process is not yet consolidated; therefore, it is our responsibility to fight and maintain the government today and tomorrow until this revolutionary process is consolidated—I repeat, otherwise we will be betraying Omar, the republic, and all Panamanians who want the progress and well-being the country deserves.

I believe there is a new aspect, which I barely mentioned in my UN speech: the use of economic pressure to attack a country. Up to now, the economic forces of countries with resources were guided toward exploitation of the poor country's assets and riches—the country that exported capital. Until now, that economic penetration has never been used as a weapon of aggression, which is what is happening in Panama. When U.S. companies are prohibited from paying taxes and when our canal annuities are withheld, the economic aspect is being used as a weapon of aggression. This is a new aspect, an advance of what has been termed U.S. economic imperialism.

Because the economic aspect has been used as a political weapon of aggression, it is the responsibility of the PRD businessmen in particular and the entire government and the National Democratic Union [UNADE] in general to become weapons of defense for upholding the national economy and for supporting the government carrying out that revolution.

The work you have been doing is aimed toward those goals; however, it is not enough to recommend to the government what to do. We should ask ourselves what will each businessman do to counter the aggression of those businessmen who have betrayed the Panamanian fatherland? This is another aspect we have to look into without taking away credit from the great job you have been doing. The government needs you to be able to make changes and overcome our fiscal and economic crisis.

On the other hand, I believe the PRD has the primary responsibility on the combat line. The PRD is the majority party within UNADE and the main party in the country. It is the party with the greatest political structure in the country. When we say we are going to hold elections in each of the 505 corrigimientos to chose delegates, we are talking of a very big political structure. No other party is able to do this, not even the Authentic Panamenist Party [applause]—because one can sweep away the votes through emotion.

However, allowing anyone else to win when one has the revolutionary conviction and the necessary organization is sheer idiocy. [applause, laughter]

It cannot be; it is unacceptable. Anyone who can select 6,000 delegates to a convention is dutybound to put 600,000 votes in the ballot boxes. [applause] It is a question of working with faith and taking advantage of the organization to turn it into votes in the ballot boxes and overcome the psychological aspect that the economic aggression has created internally and internationally. [applause]

I disagree a bit with Adsinar Cajar when we talk about the low-intensity war. It is not a quiet little war. It is a very harsh war that is dubbed low-intensity war because it falls outside the structure of the missiles of the atomic war, which is of a different nature. However, it is a terrible, destructive war, and we say so because we are enduring it. Disinformation, struggle for the military bases, military attacks, psychological warfare—this is what the low-intensity war is about. The combination of these new methods of war is what has, in fact, produced the agreement between the USSR and the United States.

I think to offset this psychological problem, which is indeed in the minds of many Panamanians... [changes thought] Balbina de Perinan said to us one day they had won over the minds of many sectors because their propaganda reached these sectors and ours often did not reach them with the same intensity; lies were believed and truth was often ignored. This is the work we have to do; we have little time to accomplish it. However, we are sufficiently well organized and have enough will and courage and the unshakable commitment to maintain the revolution of Omar Torrijos, of the PRD, and FDP. [applause]

How can we do this? By working together. No PRD member can be allowed to join the opposition, the enemy, even if it is only occasionally, because of some personal interest. We cannot allow any member—legislators, corregimiento representatives, mayors, or governors who are committed to the revolution, and thus to the party and our homeland, to assume individual positions. Their stands have to be party stands, and the party leadership has to assert itself, not out of whim or party dictatorship but for the sake of our nation's health, which requires it. [applause]

All UNADE parties must stand united. However, gentlemen, in every action in life there is a head and a leadership. You are that head. [applause] You must be united with the rest but must realize you have primary responsibility.

I believe this event, the elections you held to select delegates, and the course set by the party to activate its membership give cause for renewed hope in the short term-struggle that lies before us: the 1989 elections.

We must win the elections, and win them at all levels, in all areas. But to reach that goal we must work; we must organize even more; we must use the existing organization; and I know you, who have supported this revolutionary process for more than 18 years, will know how to continue supporting it for several more years, not to benefit from this process, but rather to present it to the nation, to hand it over to the country's most needy classes, to wipe out the pockets of misery, to eradicate poverty in this country, and to hand over a prosperous nation with bright prospects on 31 December 1999.

I salute the PRD with great emotion. I want to state that the government, which includes eight PRD members in the cabinet, is obligated to contribute toward changing fundamental aspects of our nation's life that we are currently not addressing. This can be done. Not only do we need resources; we also need dedication, hard work, and imagination to solve many of the problems that today affect Panamanian communities, to whom we are committed. That is our commitment.

I did not start the revolution with you, but I have given myself over to it as a Panamanian, as a man who was born in this country, who at the end of the day, on 30, 31 August 1999 [as heard] will be responsible for handing over the Presidency to a revolutionary who deserves it, a revolutionary drawn from the country's revolutionary ranks, political parties, and the FDP, all of whom are engaged today in this struggle for our country's deliverance. Thank you very much.

Opposition Groups Meet With Msgr McGrath

PA0610154888 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] Representatives from political opposition parties, the National Civic Crusade, the Permanent Human Rights Commission, and private enterprise met this afternoon with Msgr Marcos Gregorio McGrath. The meeting was called to discuss the current situation in the country.

Dr Luis Guillermo Casco Arias [secretary general of the opposition Nationalist Liberal Republican Movement] explained why the meeting was held:

[Begin recording] The Permanent Civic Council, which is composed of the democratic opposition parties and the National Civic Crusade, has concluded that the situation prevailing in the country as a result of the repression unleashed by the government is such that these problems must be discussed with all national sectors. The church is one sector that looks after the interests of the Panamanian people. Church authorities are going to receive us now and listen to our reports on the violations of human rights and freedom, which are reaching critical proportions in our country.

We are now going to talk to him [Msgr McGrath] and propose a meeting with the Bishops' Conference, where we would like to bring up the problems that we now are going to briefly discuss with the monsignor. [end recording]

PRD President on Party, National Elections

PA0610170888 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Excerpts] Carlos Duque Jaen, president of the Democratic Revolutionary Party's [PRD] National Executive Committee [CEN], today expressed satisfaction over the preliminary results of last Sunday's meeting to elect delegates to the third regular PRD congress. Duque said that elections were held in eight of the country's nine provinces and in the San Blas intendancy. Similar elections will be held in Bocas del Toro and in Colon's coastal area on Sunday, 9 October.

These elections are the result of a direct consultation among party members. The party's leaders and members in the country's 505 corregimientos are electing 6,000 delegates to the congress. According to Duque, more than 50 percent of the party's 200,000 members participated in the event. This percentage represents a success because it entails mobilizing 50 percent of PRD members in a single day for an exercise in democracy. This proves the rallying ability of low-ranking, middle-ranking, and national PRD leaders. [passage omitted]

The PRD's mobilization ability shown during the provincial elections proves the party's ability to lead, its popular appeal, and its level of organization. This internal election also served to identify the PRD leaders within each corregimiento and electoral district and helped pinpoint the party's structural deficiencies.

By conducting this internal electoral exercise, the PRD is preparing for the 1989 elections. We had to appoint approximately 1,800 polling officials, who counted the votes, drafted the minutes on the same day of the election, and sent them to the PRD's CEN. Within 24 hours, the CEN had the election results for each corregimiento. The PRD's internal elections also enabled the party to update information on the number of party members and to correct mistakes in the electoral voting list for the 7 May 1989 elections. On 2 October, many people joined the PRD throughout the country's corregimientos; over 5,000 people joined the PRD that day.

Carlos Duque also said that the CEN's preliminary assessment of the 2 October elections shows that they were a success for the party. The PRD was further united and strengthened. The CEN congratulated the party militants who contributed to the success of the elections.

In response to questions from newsmen, Duque talked about the May 1989 elections:

[Begin Duque recording] We already said we are going to the 1989 elections with a candidate who will be a PRD member.

As for the opposition parties' position, I believe it is part of their strategy to say they will not participate in the elections. We have proof they are in fact getting ready for the elections. Saying they will not participate in the elections is only part of their strategy. [end recording]

Duque was asked about the possibility of nominating a military man PRD presidential candidate:

[Begin Duque recording] It would have to be a Torrijist and nationalist military man. That is obvious. Above all, that man would have to be a nationalist and worthy military man. [end recording]

PRD Secretary General Darisnel Espino had this to say:

[Begin Espino recording] Our party must fulfill a program before 16 December. We will have a political commission meeting next week and a Directorate meeting on 22 October. At the latter meeting, the PRD Directorate will discuss the changes in the party regulations that we will announce on 16 December. Between 25 October and 16 November, we will hold small congresses in the nine provinces, the San Blas Intendancy, and the seven district headquarters. We will fulfill our program with these meetings. On 16 December, we will have a consolidated party that will offer a political option for 1989. [end recording]

Argentina

Military Chiefs on 'Tension' Within Armed Forces

PY0610205188 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 6 Oct 88 p 11

[Excerpt] (DYN-NA)—Based on statements made yesterday by Defense Minister Horacio Jaunarena and Army Chief-of-Staff Jose Dante Caridi, there still appears to be a certain amount of tension within the Armed Forces about upcoming human rights abuse trials.

Caridi, who spoke yesterday at a ceremony in Formosa commemorating the 10 29th jungle regiment soldiers who died in a battle against Montonero guerrillas in 1975, said that many military individuals objected to the idea that non-commissioned officers had been called upon to testify against their superiors in cases linked to what the Army views as a war against subversion. But Caridi added that he was confident that the situation would be resolved.

Later during his speech, Caridi said that the Army "is waiting to be vindicated by history" for the steps it took during the fight against subversion. He added that now was the right time so that there could be a permanent reconciliation between military and civilian society.

For his part, Jaunarena admitted there existed bad feelings within the military about the upcoming trials but he said that the situation was "under control."

One of the first trials to start will be that of retired General Omar Riveros, who was summoned yesterday to appear before the San Martin Federal Court on October 25.

Justicialist defence advisor Hernan Patino Mayer explained that in this case the only people summoned were retired military leaders who could not benefit from the due obedience law. "No serving officers have been summoned," he said.

Nevertheless, Jaunarena said that serving officers had been called to testify and that is what caused a disturbance within the ranks.

Meanwhile, there has been a lot of talk recently about a proposed military amnesty and yesterday both Interior Minister Enrique Nosiglia and Labour Minister Ideler Tonelli commented on the subject.

Nosiglia said that rumors published recently by Spain's INTERVIU magazine were not invented but "came from the mouth of a presidential candidate," presumably La Rioja Governor Carlos Menem.

The idea of an amnesty could not possibly have come from the government, Nosiglia said.

Rumors are circulating that Menem is arranging some sort of amnesty agreement in case he wins the 1989 election.

For his part, Tonelli said that an amnesty for military leaders, who committed crimes against humanity was "impossible."

"Trials are now in progress and are meant to judge those who were responsible for the crimes which occurred during repression," Tonelli said. [passage omitted]

'Immense' Alfonsin Satisfaction With Chilean Vote

PY0610164788 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1635 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Oct (NA)—President Raul Alfonsin at noon today expressed his "immense satisfaction" over the realization of the Chilean plebiscite, and he added that the outcome of that plebiscite "opens the path for the recovery of democracy" in Chile.

In a statement today to reporters at Government House, the Argentine president said that the democratization of Latin America constitutes "the common basis for Latin American integration."

Australian Deputy Prime Minister Arrives

PY0610140288 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1306 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Oct (TELAM)—Lionel Bowen, Australian deputy prime minister and justice minister, arrived today in Buenos Aires on an official visit to Argentina. He arrived at the Ezeiza International Airport at 1640.

The Australian deputy prime minister arrived aboard an Aerolineas Argentinas plane via the transpolar route.

Bowen is scheduled to return to Australia on 9 October. Following his stay in Argentina he will make an official visit to Uruguay.

During his stay in Argentina, Bowen will sign an extradition treaty and will meet with representatives of the production, government, private, and agricultural sectors.

Bomb Destroys Montoneros Monument in Capital

PY0610163388 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1610 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Oct [date as received] (DYN)—A medium sized bomb early this morning destroyed a monolith honoring Montonero members Fernando Abal Medina and Gustavo Ramus. It was located in the Buenos Aires district of William Morris.

The device exploded at approximately 0400 on the corner of Potosi and Villegas Streets and it totally destroyed the monolith. The shockwave broke the windows of neighboring shops, but there were no casualties because at that time the streets were totally deserted. The very loud explosion caused alarm among the neighbors, who notified the police.

Buenos Aires Money Exchange House Bombed
PY0610120888 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1024 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Oct (NA)—A medium sized bomb exploded early this morning outside a money exchange house located in the downtown area of this city. The explosion caused some damage, but there were no casualties.

The bomb was placed close to the door of the Lindoso money exchange house, located on Lieutenant General Peron Street close to the corner of Libertad Street. Pamphlets with anti-Semitic slogans were found in the place.

The explosion occurred just after 0330 today and it caused alarm in the neighborhood. The explosion broke windows and damaged the plaster of the front of the building.

Police sources have indicated that an investigation has been started and they agreed with the witnesses that there were no casualties.

Bolivia

7th Division Commander Dismissed; To Face Court
PY0610200888 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 1829 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Bolivian Army Commander General Romulo Mercado has confirmed press rumors stating that 7th Division Commander General Gustavo Arrazola, posted in Cochabamba, was dismissed from his position.

Gen Mercado said Arrazola was placed at the disposal of the military courts, together with five other officers whose identities have not been disclosed.

Gen Mercado added, however, that it cannot necessarily be asserted that Gen Arrazola is connected with drug trafficking.

Brazil

Computer Science Agency Placed Under Presidency
PY0610124088 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 5 Oct 88 p B-8

[Article by Josias de Souza]

[Excerpts] President Jose Sarney yesterday decided to place the National Council for Computer Science (CONIN) under the Presidency of the Republic. The Council was formerly subordinated to the Ministry of Science and Technology (MCT).

Sarney's decision comes from his desire to speed up the process of analysis of claims submitted against the Special Secretariat for Computer Science (SEI). The president signed the decree establishing a 90-day period for decisions on the claims. Under present regulations there is no deadline for decisions. The decree was signed shortly before 2200 yesterday. [passage omitted]

From today Sarney is the president of CONIN. The council had been subordinated to the Ministry of Science and Technology, but yesterday's decision places the council back under direct presidential supervision. [passage omitted]

The decree signed by Sarney was published in today's issue of the OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

Chile

Pinochet Address to Nation on Plebiscite Vote
PY0710011788 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0037 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Address to the nation by President Augusto Pinochet Ugarte, captain general of the Army, in Santiago on 6 October—recorded]

[Text] Fellow Chileans:

I am now addressing all the inhabitants of the fatherland on this important hour in our nation.

The country is now aware of the final vote count, which has been issued by the Interior Ministry, of the plebiscite held on 5 October.

I would first like to express my deep pride in the maturity that Chileans have shown in exercising their civic duty during this event of singular significance for the future of the country.

In addition, I would like to praise the work of the Armed Forces and forces of order, which have guaranteed this election process.

All of us have witnessed that this electoral process was a clean one. It was held in a free society, which we have all built out of chaos. I recognize and agree to the decision that the majority made yesterday. I will respect this decision and I will have it respected, following my invariable standards of conduct as chief of state.

I want to point out to all my fellow countrymen that the Armed Forces and the forces of order remain fully committed to the principles of the glorious deed of 11 September 1973. Through all these years they have guided the nation by their services, and they will also guide the construction of the Chilean future. In fact, in 1973 the national defense institutions assumed—in the document

creating the Government Junta—the historic responsibility to restore the Chilean national identity and institutional system, which had been so badly damaged.

After that year, the country began to build a new and modern political, legal, and socioeconomic system, which has allowed us to gradually correct the mistakes of the past and to strengthen the deeply democratic traditions of the Chilean people. This democratic will was expressed at the ballot boxes yesterday. Let no one be deceived. Chile will continue to march toward full democracy, and nothing and no one will stop it.

Fellow countrymen, the plebiscite was not meant to question our tenets or the process established by the Constitution. The plebiscite dealt with the election of the person who should lead the nation to the full enforcement of the Constitution during the next presidential term.

The constitutional order should not be modified, and no one can claim to have the people's mandate to modify what the people themselves have decided.

The outcome of the plebiscite should lead us to assume a new moral commitment, the fulfillment of which is particularly significant for the generations to come. This commitment is based on the adoption of all measures and actions that will ensure the preservation of the order, stability, and progress that all of us have achieved.

We will continue to carry out the objectives that have been established. This is imperative for all Chileans whose love for the fatherland is beyond any private interest or aspiration. To achieve these objectives we have the proper framework provided by the Constitution, which was democratically approved by all Chileans in 1980 and which will be completely implemented in the near future.

Fellow Chileans, during my military life, and as president of the Republic, I have always held the will of the people and the national institutions above all else.

Today, at this important time, I reassert the commitment I made to fulfill the mandate I received without any hesitation or selfishness, with patriotism, no matter what the sacrifice.

Because our nation's sovereignty lies with the people, as in 1980 we will again respect the people's will, which has been responsibly expressed.

As at that time, my honor as a soldier is at the service of this objective. Therefore, all Chilean men and women must be absolutely sure that we will strictly respect the timetable established by the Constitution, so that the full implementation of all democratic institutions will be a reality soon.

I am grateful to the thousands of Chileans who have supported my nomination for the Presidency for the next presidential term, as head of an entire process that must continue to be implemented for the well-being of Chile.

I am grateful to all those who are accompanying me; to all those who, from their very important posts in the government, are loyally serving our fa herland; to all those who, through their effort, have helped achieve a highly significant electoral percentage. Your support of the government's work has been reflected in the plebiscite. I am urging you to continue fighting together with growing motivation and efficiency.

As I have said on many occasions, the institutional system we have established with such great effort must be preserved; this is beyond any other secondary interest. The work completed by our government is enormous. This work will not stop, because it is based on our fatherland's most sacred values and requirements. These values are well-established deep within the heart of every Chilean.

At this solemn moment, I call upon all Chileans to unite as they look to the future. We must work only for the requirements of the common good, because our fatherland deserves a greater effort than the one made so far. Our children are watching our example at this historic moment. Let's not disappoint them. The Lord is my witness. Viva Chile!

Defense Minister: Constitution To Be Respected

PY0610215888 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2120 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Report by Eliana Henriquez from La Moneda Palace]

[Text] Asked about the requests for the resignation of President Augusto Pinochet, made by some sectors after the victory of the no-vote in the plebiscite, Defense Minister Vice Admiral Patricio Carvajal said that for the Armed Forces, the future program of government is clearly established in the Constitution and it will be fulfilled. The minister said that the last transition article of the Constitution establishes the path to be followed in case of a no-vote victory in the plebiscite. We have sworn to respect the Constitution and to have it respected, he noted. Consequently, there are no doubts as to what we will do, and our position will remain unchanged, he said.

Carvajal stressed that all the opinions he heard from government officials and from the Armed Forces agree on the subject. He added that the program of government will be maintained and that this is the best thing to do. Some sectors believe that it would be better to move the deadline for the elections to an earlier date, but—he warned—this would be too complex even for those sectors, because the upcoming elections will be for president and for congress.

The minister has also reported that the swearing-in of the new cabinet will be at 1145 on 7 October.

Rules Out 'New 11 September'

PY0610225388 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 2200 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Report by Eliana Henriquez from La Moneda Palace]

[Excerpts] Defense Minister Vice Admiral Patricio Carvajal has dismissed the requests—made by an opposition sector—for the resignation of President Augusto Pinochet in the wake of the plebiscite. [passage omitted]

Asked about the possibility of a new 11 September in Chile, Carvajal said that conditions are not ripe and that the event that occurred under circumstances different from current ones cannot happen again. He said that the reports that a sector of the Armed Forces may be reluctant to accept the victory of the no-vote are groundless fabrications. [passage omitted]

Minister: Pinochet in 'Excellent' State of Mind

PY0610180688 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Report by Eliana Henriquez from La Moneda Palace]

[Text] As we said a while ago, Interior Minister Sergio Fernandez has confirmed that President Augusto Pinochet will decide in the next few hours about the cabinet changes he will make.

Fernandez said that he and the rest of the cabinet have presented their resignations to the president.

Fernandez said that the cabinet swearing ceremony could be held in the next few hours, during this afternoon.

Regarding the situation generated by the plebiscite, Fernandez said that he has great confidence in the future of the country. He said that the demonstration of civic behavior by the citizenry and of patriotism by the Armed Forces and Carabineros, as well as President Pinochet's image, have been enhanced by yesterday's event.

He said that he is very proud and honored to have worked with President Pinochet, and he feels very proud for having shared such great responsibilities with people of high morals like the president, the Armed Forces, and Carabineros members.

He added that President Pinochet's state of mind could be described as excellent.

[Begin recording] [Fernandez, in progress] ...excellent. The president, in my opinion, has obtained extraordinary support. He is the most important political figure of the country. No one in Chile has more support and more votes than him.

[Reporter] What do you expect in the future?

[Fernandez] The future of Chile is solidly based. We have built a firm, (?stable) democracy which has given proof of real (?efficiency). Therefore, I have great confidence in the future development of Chile. I have great confidence in the Chilean people, in the development and progress of this country. [end recording]

The interior minister asked the Chilean people to understand the real meaning of the process that has brought us to a fully democractic system, as established by the Constitution.

He also said that he hopes that every Chilean will contribute with patriotism to a situation of great historical value like the current one.

As for the reasons for the defeat of the yes-vote in the plebiscite, Fernandez said that President Pinochet obtained impressive support, he obtained more than 3 million votes. I would like people to understand, reflect, and acknowledge the fact that there are no other governors in the world who after 15 years in power can obtain such a high and meaningful percentage of votes as President Pinochet did yesterday.

Pinochet Rejects Cabinet Resignations

PY0610234088 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2332 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] President Augusto Pinochet has rejected the resignations submitted by his cabinet members. In doing so, Pinochet confirmed Sergio Fernandez as interior minister and the other members of the Cabinet.

Pinochet has made this decision in view of the exemplary manner in which the members of the Cabinet carried out their duties on 5 October, the day of the plebiscite.

Moreover, Pinochet has also confirmed all under secretaries in their posts.

Independent Yes-Vote Command Acknowleges Defeat

PY0610181788 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] The National Independent Command for the Yes-Vote this afternoon during a press conference acknowledged the triumph of the no-vote in the plebiscite. Independent Command leaders Jorge Fontaine and Guillermo Bruna acknowleged their defeat but said that President Pinochet obtained a very large number of votes.

No-Vote Command on Vote, Celebration Rally

PY0610235288 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 2200 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] The National Command for the No-Vote has called on General Augusto Pinochet to reflect and assume the consequences that the victory of the no-vote have brought upon him. In a public statement, the

command stated: The plebiscite has ended with a historic result. With exemplary conduct, the Chilean people have rejected Pinochet's wishes to remain in power for 8 more years. The people have decided that he represents confrontation and division among Chileans and that he is not a man of national unity or reconciliation.

The command stated that we do not see the victory of the opposition as a defeat for the Armed Forces and the forces of order, adding that Pinochet has been the great obstacle to the consensus and understanding that Chileans cherish. Therefore, he must reflect and assume the consequences that the massive response of the people have brought upon him.

The communique added that Pinochet must allow both the reconciliation of Chileans with the Armed Forces and the restoration of democracy. In the hour of victory, the interest of Chile should prevail over individual interests. We are willing to seek an accord with the Armed Forces, responsibly and nobly, in order to find the most appropriate and fair paths to the implementation of the democratic will of the majority, in the shortest possible time.

Finally, the command stated: To the Chilean people, who exercised extraordinary civic conscience, organization, discipline, and culture in this democratic victory—we call on them to hold, in peace and joy, a great party of democracy and reconciliation on 7 October at 1600 at O'Higgins Park.

The command also called on those who are now celebrating the victory of the no-vote in downtown Santiago to go home and save their energy for the massive rally at O'Higgins Park tomorrow.

CUT Demands Negotiations With Armed Forces

PY0710025388 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1914 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Santiago de Chile, 6 Oct (EFE)—The main Chilean union today endorsed the opposition's demand to conduct "quick negotiations" with the Armed Forces in order to implement the democratic transition.

The call was made by the Central Labor Union (CUT), comprising 320,000 workers, 1 day after the defeat of General Augusto Pinochet in the plebiscite, which was called to decide whether he will continue in power for another 8 years or whether presidential elections should be called in 1989.

CUT President Manuel Bustos said that Pinochet's defeat does not mean that the Armed Forces were defeated. Bustos was exiled in a rural town located 340 km south of Santiago after he called for a general strike that the government regarded as illegal.

In a telephone interview with Radio Cooperativa, Bustos stated, "I believe we are faced with a defeated general who led the Armed Forces to this defeat due to his stubbornness."

Pinochet, 72, has ruled the country since 1973, after the military coup that overthrew constitutional President Salvador Allende, who died in La Moneda Palace—the Chilean Government House—where he had entrenched himself.

Bustos said that "the Armed Forces should immediately seek a dialogue with the opposition parties to create democratic conditions for the country to begin a true transition as soon as possible."

Bustos added: "We should try to reach the broadest possible agreements and create the conditions for a peaceful transition through an agreement and quick negotiations with the Armed Forces."

According to the Chilean Constitution, Pinochet's defeat in the 5 October plebiscite—the no-vote obtained 54.68 percent, while the yes-vote obtained 43.04 percent of the votes, according to the Interior Ministry—means that his term will be extended for 1 year and that presidential elections should be called for 14 December 1989.

Ricardo Barrenechea, CUT executive board member and oil union leader, said that 1 year "is too long" a time to wait for a new president, adding that "the workers want to negotiate with the Armed Forces over the most advantageous deadline for the return of democracy."

Barrenechea said that workers' proposals should be regarded as "top priority" among the plans and projects of the democratic transition.

'Violent Disturbances' Reported in Santiago

PY0610163088 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1616 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Report by Antonio Cofre]

[Text] Violent disturbances are taking place on Bernardo O'Higgins Avenue, especially on Ahumada Promenade, where hundreds of demonstrators, shouting slogans against the government, have been dispersed by Carabineros special forces, who have used water cannons and teargas grenades.

The Carabineros have cordoned off the corner of O'Higgins Avenue and Morande Street. This is preventing pedestrians from moving toward La Moneda Palace. Security guards at the access to the government palace have been strengthened, especially the access near the Foreign Ministry, on Bernardo O'Higgins Avenue.

'Tension Escalating'

PY0610170588 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1644 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Report by Antonio Cofre]

[Text] Tension is escalating in the disturbance along the Bernardo O'Higgins Avenue, especially between Ahumada Avenue and (Creatinos) Street. there is a large number of demonstrators who a persistently shouting anti-government slogans. Some of the demonstrators are carrying Chilean flags and the no-vote banner.

On several occasions the demonstrators have blocked traffic. When strictly necessary, Carabineros special forces have dispersed the crowd to allow the traffic to move.

At this moment the demonstrators are concentrated on the corner of O'Higgins and Morande Streets, in the neighborhood of La Moneda Palace. Approximately 16 members of Carabineros special forces with shields and steel helmets are guarding the palace and are limiting themselves to making loudspeakers appeals to the people to clear the streets.

Numerous foreign journalists are convering this demonstration. The air in this area is full of gas and we can see pedestrians with handkerchiefs over their faces to avoid the gas.

Water cannon and other special police vehicles have been stationed in the area. The palace guard has also been reinforced.

Tense Atmosphere Continues

PY0610182788 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1804 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Report by Antonio Cofre]

[Text] A tense atmosphere, which the Carabineros have still not been able to fully control, continues to develop along the Bernardo O'Higgins Avenue, in the vicinity of San Antonio and Morande Streets.

Without exaggerating, we could say that thousands of people have gathered in this sector, standing in the flower beds down the middle of the avenue as well as on the road and the sidewalks. This gathering of people has blocked the traffic flow and the Carabineros have had to resort to water cannons and tear gas to try to disperse the crowd.

The demonstrators, who are carrying Chilean flags and an increasing number of flags of the no-vote and of other political parties, are shouting various slogans, mostly against Carabineros in which they repeatedly state that the struggle is not against them.

As time goes by the crowd gets larger. They are gathering in this sector of the avenue—that is, between Ahumada and the University of Chile—and other groups are joining the demonstration coming along adjacent streets.

We must point out that, although the Carabineros have had to use tear gas and water cannons, they have remained calm and talked with some political leaders asking them to leave the site. [recorded passage indistinct]

The Carabineros, despite the violence, have remained calm and talked with the demonstrators, especially their leaders, asking them to free the roads so that the normal traffic flow may be resumed between Las Condes and western Santiago.

This is all for the time being from downtown Santiago.

Celebration 'Peaceful'

PY0610190188 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Report by Jose Ignacio Aguirre]

[Excerpts] Happiness is coming, happiness is coming: this is the chant of thousands of people in Santiago as they celebrate the triumph of the no-vote. Our mobile unit has toured all the main avenues of La Providencia district, from Plaza Italia to Apoquino Avenue.

All along Providencia Avenue we have seen people in the street spontaneously celebrating the no-vote triumph. [passage omitted]

Here on Apoquindo Avenue we are observing a large crowd of people expressing their happiness for the no-vote triumph. Carabineros have been posted around here on account of the large number of people gathered on the intersection of Tobalaba and Apoquindo Avenues. Everything is completely peaceful because the people are only expressing their happiness. [passage omitted]

Power Failure Affects Santiago, Valparaiso

PY0710001288 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0005 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Excerpt] A power failure, which started at 2350, is affecting the entire Santiago metropolitan area. Valparaiso is also affected by a power failure. Streets and houses are without lights because of a failure in the energy system. [passage omitted]

Situation 'Normalizing'

PY0710003088 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0018 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Excerpt] Although lights are still blinking in Santiago, the situation is gradually normalizing. Power has been restored in the Nunoa district. It seems that the situation is gradually returning to normal.

This power failure, which started at 2355, affected the country from Copiapo in the north to Puerto Mont in the south of the country. However, the city of Concepcion was not affected by the power failure and the situation is completely normal there.

We reassert that the situation in Santiago is gradually returning to normal. [passage omitted]

'Terrorists' Arrested, Arsenal Seized in Atacama

PY0610121488 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0930 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Personnel of the Copiapo Investigations Department have arrested four terrorists that were involved in several actions designed to disrupt public order in the Atacama region.

The Atacama authorities have issued a communique on the identity and background of the arrested terrorists as follows: (Rafael Jenaro Vega Sambra), alias Flaco Victor, who was in charge of the miltiary training of the Communist Youth at a regional level; (Cristobal Modesto Carrasco Unate), alias Christian, who belongs to the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), and is in charge of distributing explosive materiel; (Jorge Raul Lopez Cubillos), alias Modesto, merchant, member of the collective directorate of the Socialist Party; and (Dibi Ulyses Farias Diaz), who is also a member of the Socialist Party collective directorate.

An arsenal containing guns, dynamite sticks, various types of explosives, fuses, detonators, Molotov cocktails, Marxist literature, and a mimeograph to print subversive material were found in the home of (Farias Diaz).

Colombia

Gaviria on Conservatives, Security Situation

PA0610213288 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 3 Oct 88 pp 6-B, 7-B

[Interview with Government Minister Cesar Gaviria by reporter Dario Hoyos Hoyos at the Government Ministry in Bogota—date not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Hoyos] Mr Minister, some sectors are saying you do not seem to agree with the policy the government is adopting toward the Conservative Party. It is said in some circles that you would prefer your party, the Liberal Party, to use its majority in Congress to approve initiatives without needing the participation of the Conservative bloc, which gives it unnecessary privileges [prebendas]. Are those comments true?

[Gaviria] That is false, Dario. I believe in the government-opposition plan. I believe that plan has contributed to the development of our democracy; it has given meaning to our democracy. I also believe in understanding among political parties and in the need and suitability of reaching agreements on basic issues. For example, I believe it is important to reach those agreements so our constitutional amendments conform to the desires of the Colombian majority. I think the recent efforts to link the Conservative Party to the study and planning of the constitutional amendments and to seek agreements between the government and the Conservative Party are highly suitable for the country and Colombian democracy. [passage omitted]

[Hoyos] Let us now discuss the public order situation. Many believe the guerrillas are winning the war and the Army is losing the fight. Many people think the foreign petroleum companies are selling their shares because of the lack of security in Colombia. An example of that is the recent attack on the Texas Petroleum manager in the middle of downtown Bogota.

[Gaviria] Unfortunately, in the field of public order, good news is not news, and bad news is news. I am not complaining, just stating a fact. When the Colombian Army enters a certain region and tranquillity soon comes to that area—as has happened in many regions of the country—no one hears about it. However, when the public order situation deteriorates in a certain area, the population, the media, and the political sectors become concerned.

However, it is necessary to recognize that certain areas in the country that had been traditionally quiet areas are now the scene of serious and worrisome disruptions of public order.

In addition, the government has respected its commitments toward maintaining stable laws concerning multinationals. We hope the multinationals understand that their policy toward the rebel groups and the way in which they easily provide them with resources could turn against them and become a boomerang, as is already happening.

[Hoyos] However, it seems the Army announces measures in some areas and then withdraws them because of pressures or strikes by labor organizations. That is happening now in Uraba with the highly publicized issuance of carnets.

[Gaviria] The decision to issues carnets was made by the Uraba military chief, who believes that to face the serious disruptions of public order in that part of the country, he has to take some special measures in that regard. According to him, the issuance of carnets is

necessary because of the serious disorder in that area. The government fully supported his decisions, his corrective measures, and his decision to talk with the Uraba residents about the suitability of the issuance of carnets and about the changes it entails. The Uraba military chief recently decided to postpone the issuance of carnets for a few weeks. I know he is talking to labor leaders there. He has the government support to make all the decisions he believes suitable for Uraba residents. [passage omitted]

Paraguay

Colorado Precinct Assembly Protest on Slate

PY0410143688 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 4 Oct 88 p 9

[Excerpts] At the Colorado Party precinct presidential election in Ayolas last Saturday, Second Vice President Mario Abdo Benitez and the delegation headed by Alejandro Caceres Almada, which was overseeing the proceedings, were jeered by sympathizers of one of the movements, apparently as a sign of dissatisfaciton with the "unification" of the slates running for election. [passage omitted]

Asked about the booing of the party chiefs who were present at the assembly, the reelected president of the Ayolas precinct, Jose Ruben Arrechea, said: "The people reacted out of disapproval over what has been done." Arrechea thus referred to the unification of the lists of candidates running for election that was suggested by the overseers' delegation.

He later said that it remains to be seen if the vice president is willing and has the sincerity "to do something positive."

Peru

Salinas Briefs Garcia on Results of Berlin Trip

PY0610141688 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Economy Minister Abel Salinas has returned to Lima after attending the annual conference of World Bank and IMF governors in West Berlin.

A few hours after his arrival, the minister made a lengthly report to President Alan Garcia on the results of his participation in that conference.

The economy minister has reported that he will first inform the Council of Ministers and then the government economic team, and he will then release to the country details of his trip and the results obtained.

Uruguay

Presidential Candidates Designate Running Mates

PY0510213388 Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 28 Sep 88 p 6

[Excerpt] During separate news conferences held at the Legislative Palace yesterday, Blanco Party presidential candidates Alberto Zumaran (For the Fatherland Movement) and Luis Alberto Lacalle (Herrerista faction) introduced Senators Guillermo Garcia Costa and Gonzalo Aguirre as their respective running mates for the upcoming presidential election. [passage omitted]

Economy Grows 0.7 Percent in 1st Half of 1988

PY3009203188 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0930 GMT 30 Sep 88

[Summary] According to Ariel Davrieux, Planning and Budget Office director, the economy grew 0.7 percent in the 1st half of 1988.

Venezuela

Hydrocarbons Exploration Accord With PRC

PA0110171388 Caracas Venezolana de Television Canal 8 in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Oct 88

[Summary] The Energy and Mines Ministry today signed an agreement with the PRC Geology and Mineral Resources Ministry. The agreement includes several forms of scientific cooperation. Emphasis will be placed on exploration for hydrocarbons in areas that are of interest to both countries.

Guyana

Government on 'Ill-Timed Power Struggle' in TUC

FL0610184088 Bridgetown CANA in English 1623 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Oct. 6 CANA—Communications consultant in the office of the president, Kit Nascimento, has described wrangling in Guyana's Trades Union Congress (TUC) as an ill-timed power struggle, and has accused the political opposition of trying to break-up the 24-union organisation.

Nascimento's remarks were made in a commentary in the official CHRONICLE newspaper, published here Wednesday, little over a week after seven dissident trade unions walked out of elections for the TUC leadership complaining that the ruling People's National Congress (PNC) was trying to manipulate the vote to ensure control of the group.

Nascimento described the seven unions which walked out of the elections as being dominated by the politics of the opposition People's Progressive Party (PPP). He charged that the PPP was committed to dismantling the TUC, while the PNC was committed to working within the group. "No doubt, the struggle for power in the TUC, for that is what the division is about, is going to hurt the workers movement and hurt Guyana. It could not have come at a worse time when the (Guyana) President (Desmond Hoyte), has reported extraordinary success in his efforts to negotiate an IMF/IBRD (International Monetary Fund/World Bank), programme for balance of payments support and a subsequent rescheduling of our foreign debts," Nascimento declared.